

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.
LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

AGENTS FOR
DR. PAUL'S MANICURE SPECIALITIES.

"CERAMINE" for flattening finger tips, face, and lips, per pot \$1.
"POUDRE LUSTRALE" gives a brilliant shell-like transparency to the nails, per box \$1.

"EMERY BOARDS" for bevelling the rough edges of the nails, etc., etc.
"ORANGE WOOD STICKS." A valuable novelty introduced in Dr. Paul's system of Manicure to apply the "Cleansing Fluid" under the free margin of the nail and thus avoid the danger of scratching with steel instruments, etc., etc.

"NAIL OLEATE" preserves and gives a brilliant polish to the nails and prevents hangnails, etc., etc.
"CLEANSING FLUID" instantly removes all stains from the surface and underneath the nails, per bot. \$1.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PREMIER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, July 30th.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at the Mansion House, said he never knew European politics so tranquil, as at the present time. He dwelt on the importance to be attached to the pacific sentiments expressed by the Emperor of Germany in His Majesty's recent speech at the Guildhall. His Lordship also said that the impending visit of the French Fleet to England will receive a welcome that will be a guarantee of the friendship and good understanding now existing between Great Britain and France.

THE IRISH M.P.

July 31st.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, having served their term of imprisonment, have been released. They have both declared against Mr. Farnell.

RAUB.

The following telegram has been received from Mr. Bibby, mine manager at Raub:—

RAUB, July 31st, 5 p.m.

Mill is idle from want of water. Stopped running 30th July.

Raub Hole.—North Drive looking well.

Prospects remain unchanged.

This information, says the *Singapore Free Press*, simply means that the prolonged drought from which, Pahang has suffered, is the almost entire stoppage of river traffic from the

shallowness of the water, has reduced the stock of water in the dam at Raub below working level. The spell of dry weather, however, cannot last much longer, and the first heavy shower will replenish the dam and permit the mill to resume running. This drought is by no means a misfortune, for wherever prospecting and the work of shaft sinking and level-driving is going on, it signifies that there is less interference with mining operations by the inflow of water, and work can be at present freely pushed on at various points where not long ago it had to be abandoned owing to the men being swamped out of the new workings in the absence of pumping machinery.

CHINESE RIOTS AND EUROPEAN JOINT INTERVENTION.

LONDON, August 1th.

Owing to the inadequacy of the Chinese redress to foreign sufferers through the recent riots in the North, the Cabinets concerned are considering joint intervention.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The tea steamer *Empress of India* arrived in New York on the 5th inst.

The departure of the steamer *Galle* is postponed to Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m.

TALKERLY.—Yes, I was lost for two days on the desert once. Old Soak (*anxiously*)—What a magnificent thirst you must have had!

An Irish girl at play on Sunday was accosted by the priest with "Good morning, daughter of the devil," to which she meekly replied "Good morning, father."

WHEN a young man sits in the parlor talking nonsense to his best girl—that's capital. But when he has to stay in it evenings after they're married—that's labor.

SHE asked her spouse in the dining-room, A-kissing the maid, Foxy? And he said, to prevent a lecturing boom, "I'm kissing you, by proxy."

THE number of Chinese coolies in Deli, Langkat, and Serdang on the 1st May 1891 amounted to 41,000, while the other nationalities represented in the labour force there, raised the total to 62,000.

"A WIFE'S bosom should be the tomb of her husband's feelings," sayeth an exchange. We will admit that it ought to be, but from the appearance of many of them we are led to believe that it is a sepulchre for the entire cotton crop of the North.

SAVES the *Singapore Free Press* of a late date: "A Chinese coolie fell from the wharf into the water at New Harbour at 9 p.m. yesterday and was drowned, the body being recovered two hours later." Does this refer to the manner, or the man?

As will be seen from our Meteorological register, Dr. Doherty reports that "a long hard earthquake and several others were felt at Ballina between 11 and 11.30 p.m. on the 5th." Some residents assert that at 2.10 p.m. on Monday last, a slight earthquake was felt in Hongkong.

TEACHER.—"You must not come to school any more, Tommy, until your mother has recovered from the small-pox." Tommy—"There ain't a bit of danger. She ain't going to give me the small-pox." "Why, how is that?" "She's my stepmother. She never gives me anything."

THE Military Commission in reporting on Australian Defences recommends the armament of Thursday Island as a second-class coasting station, and also the establishment of a simple form of defence at Port Darwin to protect the landing-place of the Eastern Extension Company's cables there.

COUNSEL (concluding the cross-examination)—"You asserted that you and the woman with you, Uncle Rastus, were man and wife?" Uncle Rastus (the witness)—"Yes, sah. Yo' see, I whadder man, an' de lady wif me was anudder gemman's wif; we wab man an' wif; dat's kerree, sah."

STANLEY, with somewhat diminished forces, still marched on through Darker Singapore, and although he tried his chances against "Hold by the Enemy," the light in the shape of silver, does not seem to dawn on him. He is a plucky old General though, and a good man too, and will get there just as his namesake did.

We learn that Mr. Tso Ping Lung, the Imperial Chinese Consul at Singapore who was to have had the honor of representing the Flower Kingdom in Hongkong had the Consulate here established here, had been promoted by the Chinese Government to Mandarin of the second rank, in recognition of his long and valuable services.

A SEIZURE was made by the Customs at Canton on board the steamship *Faithful* yesterday, just as the vessel was leaving, of a variety of goods which were found in a large oven in the cook-room. The Company behaved with promptness and there has been a general clearance to-day of all the Chinese concerned. Captain Risky displayed great energy in unearthing the culprits.

THE accidental omission of a word of even three letters very often materially alters the sense of a "para." In last night's issue in giving the conditions which members of the Rifle Association are to observe whilst practicing, the rule affecting *Position* should have read—"Standing or kneeling at 200 yards, at sitting, kneeling or prone at 300 yards, and at 600 yards, any."

A FIRE broke out this afternoon in a shop at No. 5 D'Agular Street. The premises were supposed to be occupied by Chinese, but appear to have been empty except for the presence of a soda-water machine in one of the corners. When the Police arrived, flames were seen to be issuing from two separate sides, but by the timely use of several buckets of water procured from the neighbours, the flames were subdued before the arrival of the Fire Brigade. The doors and windows are much damaged, and altogether the origin of the fire is a mystery.

THE adjourned inquest upon the body of the sampan woman Fung Kui, who was drowned in the harbour on the 29th ult. was resumed at the Magistrate's this morning. A soldier named Harper in the R.A., gave evidence to the effect that on the evening in question he was sitting on the steps of the R.E. pier, and that on hearing shouts to the effect that a woman was drowning, he swam out to deceased's assistance, who was then clinging to an oar, but not being an expert swimmer he could not render much assistance. He, however, got her to take hold of the oar, and with the help of a man belonging to the R.E. he tried to tow her on shore, but deceased was unable to cling on, and sank. His Worship, before returning a verdict of accidental drowning, read a severe lecture to the woman who yesterday stated that she had seen some soldiers pull the deceased into the water.

WHEN is a tooth not a tooth? When it is A-kissing.

THE "Oriental Carousal Company" is the high-lying title of a concern just started in Singapore. We thought that Hongkong had just about reached the depths of financial degradation, but heaven be praised, the "Durlanthes" still bear away the palm.

A CERTAIN young man of Hongkong, knowing a young lady of whom he imagined himself enamored, and understanding the language of flowers, sent her a beautiful rose as a declaration of his affection, attaching a slip of paper on which was written "If not accepted I shall quit this sphere for ever." In return the fair one forwarded a fresh green mango (man go!) See? Fact. Next please.

A PARTY of Amoy tiger hunters on their return recently, from the banks of the upper Dragon River with a couple of gigantic specimens of the *Tigeris Regalis*, one of the hunters, being an amateur, was asked "How do you like tiger hunting?" "Ah," he replied, "tiger hunting is very good, and exciting sport while you are hunting the tiger, but if the tiger turns and hunts you, it has its drawbacks."

WITHIN the prescribed limits of a decent mourning card, one of our Singapore contemporaries publishes the bald obituary of the Singapore share market, and dates the demise of the same as occurring on the 31st ultimo. Why this facetiousness? We are very much "alive—o," but have refrained from slinging a requiem over the ashes of our own Riado. Luckily, too, for it is fast reviving.

THE British Medical Association now numbers 15,500 members, and is spreading over the whole of the British Empire. Large branches being founded in the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, West Indies, Jamaica, Hongkong, the last formed colonial branch being an important one for Burma. Its fifty-ninth annual meeting was to have been held at Bournemouth during the four days ending July 31.

WE learn that news was brought down this morning by the Canton steamer, that a bag containing papers belonging to Mr. D. Caldwell had been found in the Canton river about a week ago and that, as we have already reported, the body of a foreigner was seen floating on the river and was buried with much ado and consequence upon one being present to identify it. It is currently reported that the body was that of Mr. Caldwell, but this we refuse to believe for a moment, and only give expression to the rumor hoping that it will still the gossip that can only bring useless suffering to those most nearly concerned.

THE *Locomotive* says that the Australian meat now supplied to the army in Java under contract with a Batavia firm so suits the taste of the troops that the consumption of the article among them has grown considerably. The consequence is that the commissariat department intends to get the meat cheaper, by dealing direct with the natives in Australia. In connection with this we believe that it is the intention of the South Australian Government to grant a pretty heavy subsidy to a Company, now formed, or on the point of being formed, to encourage the exportation of Australian meat to Java, Singapore and Hongkong.

YESTERDAY afternoon Sergeant Baker made a raid on "East Bungalow" (a house situated at the Peak, and at present the residence of Mr. Stokel) with the intention of surprising a nest of gamblers. Nine men and boys were bagged, who in professional life belonged to the various domestic ranks. They were caught red-handed, but owing to the unassailable manner in which the lunko who was sent in first, gave his evidence, his Worship only convicted six of the accused, whom he fined \$25 each, with the alternative of 6 weeks hard. We believe that Sergeant Baker had been watching the house for two or three days, but as the gamblers kept a watchman on guard on the verandah, the raid was postponed until a friendly fog came hovering around. [It will be rather interesting to watch subsequent events for if this was a private house we presume the matter will not rest where it now is.]

A LATE telegram which we publish in another column, gives a more comprehensive report of Lord Salisbury's recent speech at the Guild Hall, than the short message wired to us direct by Reuters. The whole substance of the Premier's speech seems to infer that Britain has no intention of entering into an entangling alliance with either France or Germany, and that she intends to keep her hands clear to act, when the time comes, as she thinks best for the nation's welfare. This is as it should be, and so British administration should commit itself to any other policy. There is in reality no necessity for us to embroil ourselves in any European quarrel, and as all treaties will be torn in the event of a general European war, we can keep entirely clear of complications by a moderate degree of fairness in our international relations. The beauty of this as a national project stands out clearly in comparison with a recent event when, at the Brussels Slave Convention, France found it impossible to join the decree of civilization against a trade which is not only iniquitous beyond measure, but is depopulating the Dark Continent. No, we do not require an alliance either with France, Russia, or Germany; Great Britain is perfectly well able to take care of herself, and we trust no administration will be so English as to put it under the tutelage of any ambitious foreign Power. Nothing flings about us.

It does not seem to be the business or the intention of any one in particular to inquire into the conduct of the overseers, or overseers of the P. W. D. who "boss" the never-ending digging up and laying down of Queen's Road. Nobody ever does inquire into the actions of men of this description somehow, and they are allowed to carry on in their career, while in all probability the music of the first grave-digger in "Hamlet." It would be alike foolish and childish to complain of necessary repairs or alterations that the responsible officials deem desirable to be effected in the public streets, but what the taxpayers have an absolute right to protest against is the wanton waste of their money. It is rank stupidity or neglect. It is only a few weeks since Queen's Road was opened up throughout its busiest sections, one part, apparently finished, was laid down again and the business people most affected, that it was far from good at all, but the P. W. D. thought over and held Farnell, up comes the same old poisonous soil again. We refer particularly to that section of the street lying between Messrs. Watson & Co.'s and the Victoria Hotel. A splendid source of income is being neglected by the Government in connection with this matter, for why not erect a fence around Queen's Road, and turn it into a place of amusement? In view of the present system of excavating through the medium of blasting-powder, a round sum might be charged. On those spots which now bear warning to unwary pedestrians, why not attach a notice somewhat as follows:—"Roll up! Pay to cents to see a real live coolie blows up. White men double price."

A PAPER speaks of a man "who died without the aid of a physician." Such instances of death are exceedingly rare.

THE action brought by Mr. W. St. John Hancock against Mr. J. A. Barretto to recover \$470, architects' fees, was tried in the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Acland yesterday. Mr. Barretto appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Roddy for the defendant. Mr. Roddy appealed to the Judge for a further extension of time, inasmuch as he was unable to properly defend the action in his client's absence, but Mr. Roddy on the part of the plaintiff insisted on the action proceeding. His Honor said he had no authority to grant the extension of time asked for, but in any case he would grant a new trial should the defendant ask for it on his return to the colony. Mr. Roddy further stated he had already offered, without prejudice, a sum of \$300,000 before the case came into Court, but this had been refused. The plaintiff in the course of the cross-examination made some very interesting admissions, interesting to those especially who have had the good fortune to have had business dealings with him. Among other things, he said it was his practice never to send in his bills unless they were asked for, which certainly shows a spirit of leniency worthy all praise, and a kind warm heart. He further stated it was not on account of Mr. Barretto's connection with the "Marina" and Shamoon Hotel Companies that this litigation took place, although as a matter of fact this action was only commenced on the eve of the departure of Mr. Barretto for Timor, and Mr. Hancock's refusal to delay the trial until Mr. Barretto's return is certainly somewhat inexplicable. However, judgment was given for \$300,000 (execution being stayed for a month); this being but \$100,000 more than the amount offered previous to the trial, the judge remarking in the course of his judgment that Mr. Hancock tried to get every sixpence he could out of the defendant; that his account was unsupported by the evidence of any of Mr. Hancock's professional brethren, and that Mr. Hancock would have had no difficulty in procuring such evidence had his bill been a reasonable one.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Free Press* in writing about the Landak district which lies on the North-western corner of Borneo, says, that generally speaking the country is undulating and well wooded, large open tracts existing where the Dyaks plant padi. The population is distinctly sparse, however, though the commencement of mining operations would no doubt attract many. Higher up the country becomes mountainous and numerous beds of lava are met with, one flow being about 25 miles across. Literally speaking the richest bed he has seen is a natural sluice, through which the river has worn its way and has acted as a natural sluice. As a rule the water is too deep for the natives to do much in the way of diving, but when the water is low, say down to 16 feet, hundreds of Malays exploit the bed of the river near the bars, bringing up the gravel which they wash and search for the diamonds. The base of this diamondiferous bed is sandstone and it is where the river breaks over the reefs of sandstone that the gravel is sought. Between the bars, the depth is too great. Some of the natives are said to earn as much as \$15 per day by this primitive method of working, which gives an idea of what proper apparatus and engineering skill there is money to be made out of diamonds in Landak. Many reefs are also found distributed over the country containing gold. They prospect well and should pay a handsome dividend, if worked on a large scale. The returns at hand are not very reliable, as there are so many outlets to the country at present, but at Nabong about 900 taibul of gold and 3,000 carats of diamonds may be taken as a fair estimate. Labour is to be got very cheaply from Java. There the average rate is but 18 cents a day, and the officials would no doubt be glad to do all they could to facilitate the opening out of Landak. The climate up the river is excellent, although fever attacks the careless ones in the lower parts of the country. No export duty is put on gold and diamonds and the officials, like the majority of officials in Dutch Borneo, are courteous and willing to give the stranger every assistance.

THE LAND OF USED-TO-BE.

Beyond the purple, hazy trees
Of Summer's utmost boundaries:
Beyond the sands—beyond the seas—
Beyond the range of eyes like these,
And only in the reach of the
Enraptured gaze of Memory,
There lies a land, long lost to me—
The land of Used-to-be.

A land enchanted—such as swung
In golden seas when streams clung
Along their dripping brinks, and sung
To Jason in that mystic tongue
That dazed men with its melody—
Oh, such a land, with such a sea
Kissing its shores eternally,
Is the fair Used-to-be.

A land where music ever glides
The air with bells of singing birds,
And sows all sounds with such sweet words,
That even in the lowing herds
A meaning lives so sweet to me,
Lost laughter ripples limply
From lips blighted o'er with all the gloe
Of rare old Used-to-be.

Lost laughter, and the whistled tunes
Of boyhood's mouth of crescent runs,
That rounded through long afternoons,
To serenading plenitudes—
When starglight fell so mistily
That, peering up from bended knee,
I dreamed 'twas bride's drapery
Sawered over Used-to-be.

O land of love and dreamy thought,
And shining fields and shady spots
Of coolness, greenest grassy plots,
Embosomed with wild forget-me-nots—
And all ye blooms that cunningly
Lift your faces up to me
Out of the past, I kiss in thee
The lips of Used-to-be.

And love ye all, and with wet eyes,
Turned glimmeringly on the skies,
My blessings like your perfumes rise,
'Till o'er my soul a silence lies
Sweeter than any song to me—
Sweeter than his melody
Or its sweet echo; yes, all three—
My dream of Used-to-be.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the fifty-second report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall on Saturday, the 22nd August, at 10 a.m.

The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891.

The net profits for that period, including \$120,377.54 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due and making provision for

bad and doubtful accounts (except those referred to below), amount to \$1,027,646.21.

It is with much regret that the directors have to recommend the withdrawal of \$1,200,000.36 from the reserve fund to credit of profit and loss account. This sum is required to make up a total of \$1,470,000 to be placed to contingent account in order to provide fully for bad and doubtful accounts sustained through the many failures and the depression of trade during the past half-year.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation \$338,547.57, of which the directors recommend a dividend of one pound and ten shillings per share on the old shares, and one pound six shillings and three pence per share on the new shares, which at 4/6 will absorb \$516,666.67.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 3/4, the current rate of the day, amounts to \$208,008.65.

The balance of \$113,872.25 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

The increase of the Bank's capital has been successfully completed and it now stands at \$20,000,000. The calls have been fully paid-up, and the premium on the new shares amounting to \$2,400,000.16 has been placed to the credit of reserve fund, which now stands at \$6,300,000.

DIRECTORS.
Mr. W. H. Forbes and Mr. H. L. Dalrymple have resigned. The directors invited Mr. E. L. Woodall to join the board which appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. C. E. Noble owing to ill-health has retired from foreign service and Mr. F. de Bovis has been appointed Chief Manager. Mr. T. Jackson resumed charge, with Mr. E. Cameron, of the London office on 1st May.

Mr. Wade Gardner assumed charge of the Shanghai Branch on 1st June in place of Mr. J. Walter, who at the request of the directors, will make a tour of inspection prior to his retirement.

AUDITORS.
The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. Fallont Henderson.

Owing to increase of work the directors recommend the election of a third auditor.

J. S. MOSES, Chairman.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Assets.	Liabilities.
Paid-up capital	\$10,000,000.00
Reserve fund	\$5,100,000.00
Premium on new shares	2,400,000.16
Marine Insurance account	7,590,901.36
Notes in circulation	250,000.00
Deposits	6,247,958.56
Bills payable (including drafts on London Bankers and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)	111,416,451.26
Profit and loss account	21,357,070.59
	1,027,646.21
	\$157,890,027.08
Cash	\$29,959,619.99
Investments, viz.:—	
£100,000 2 1/2 per cent. Consols	
£100,000 3 per cent. Indian Government Sterling Loan.	
The above lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve	\$1,480,519.48
R. 5,725,000 in loan 4 per cent.	
Govt. Loan	2,562,418.02
	4,042,937.50
Bills discounted, loan and credits	62,697,031.39
Bills receivable	60,467,094.57
Bank premises	1,021,666.60
Dead stock	121,647.93
	\$157,890,027.08

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

To.	By.
To amount written off—Remuneration to directors	\$10,000.00
To dividend account:—	
£100,000 2 1/2 per cent. Consols	
£100,000 3 per cent. Indian Government Sterling Loan.	
Proportion of dividend on 20,000 new shares at £1.5 3/4 per share	\$2,400,000.16
To dividend adjustment account:—	
Difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 3/4, the current rate of the day	
To contingent account—Amount set aside to meet losses	208,008.65
To balance carried forward	1,470,000.00
next half-year	113,872.25
	\$2,318,547.57

By balance of undivided profits, 31st Decem-ber 1890

\$120,377.54

By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1891, after deducting all expenses and interest paid and due

1,027,646.21

By amount transferred from reserve fund

\$2,318,547.57

By balance

\$5,100,000.00

By premium on new shares

\$2,400,000.16

By balance

\$1,027,646.21

By balance

\$1,027,646.21

By balance

\$1,027,646.21

By balance

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\$1,027,646.21

It was prepared to demonstrate that Nature had so adjusted the balance, as to make it absolutely necessary that a section of the human race should toil incessantly without any remuneration at all, except a few precarious rags, a sheltered roof, and sundry scraps of coarse food. The slave-owner frequently expressed his regret that the laws of economy should render such a state of things unavoidable, but it was generally understood that demand and supply were not only altogether beyond human control, and any individual who endeavored to resist it by force was a reckless iconoclast, foiling with the immutable decrees of Providence. Something went wrong with the great principle at last, however, and it was forcibly evoked by grape-shot and other extraneous agencies, and yet nothing in particular happened. The supply stopped and the demand still went on, and there was no economic disaster worth mentioning. A few capitalists who had lived on their fellow-men no longer, for the much-vaunted "demand" is merely the demand of the rich to be allowed to plunder the poor, and the "supply" merely arises out of the fact that the poor, through their ignorance, generally submit to be plundered; but when the process is suddenly suspended, it involves no more disaster than would the sudden suspension of human sacrifices in Dahomey. There, the great annual festival of So-Sin creates a demand for living victims, and the demand existing the supply naturally follows. To the Dahomean economist no doubt, any interference with this natural process would be the herald of industrial ruin and upheaval, but some day the process will be stopped not the less, and Dahomey will still be a land of slaves, remain where it is. Even should it fail to do so, the world will be very little the worse.

The so-called "law" is false and artificial in every respect. The principle on which it is based requires that the Australian worker shall labor for eight hours at a certain remuneration, and the Englishman and the American for ten; while the unhappy Hindoo in the cotton-fields of Bombay is required to toil for fourteen, sixteen, or even eighteen hours per diem for only one-fifth of the payment granted to his white competitor. In each case the employer claims that hours and wages are practically adjusted by an economic force which is beyond his control; in other words, the law of demand and supply is focused on the fact that the employer demands the amount and is supplied with as much of it as he can get. In theory, the proportion of people to capital engaged is supposed to have some connection with the matter; but as the same law which requires that the capitalist should receive 50 per cent in Australia, when he is unable to get more, demands that he should get 500 per cent in India under almost identical circumstances, the explanation necessarily falls to the ground. Moreover, when the progress of knowledge and discovery opens out a promising field for the perpetration of some hitherto unknown swindle upon Labour this alleged economic law at once demands that that swindle should be put in motion. When the brazen idol in the Asiatic temple sends forth its discordant scream to frighten a crowd of servile worshippers, it always does so in reprobation of some insult to the privileged class, for the simple but sufficient reason that that class alone knows the secret of the machinery by which the divinity yells; and as the capitalist runs the great principles of demand and supply, it naturally follows that the principle invariably calls upon him to do anything by which he can make a rise and acquire property; and if some million unfortunes are ruined or starved by the process, the economic command is alone responsible.

Consequently when the cheap kankas became available for employment on the sugar-plantations of tropical Australia, the law of economic science at once required that the white man should go and the low-priced nigger should take his place, and when the cheap Chinaman invaded the labour-market the same lofty axiom was applied in his favour. The system of demand and supply being simply a system by which the employer demands everything he can get and would more, these two inexpensive aliens were at once recognized as essential parts of the great industrial machine which is understood to be run and greased by an all-seeing Providence, and when a reckless generation threatened to eject the South Sea Islander and the Mongol there was a general feeling in many efficient circles that no good could come of this impious monkeying on the part of men with the designs of Heaven. Yet the Islander is practically gone and the Mongol is inevitably going, and industry progresses just the same. Either the law of supply and demand has been strangely misinterpreted, or else that law does not exist at all to any extent worth speaking of, and the yell of the industrial idol is only an empty note of war which goes forth every time the capitalist pulls the string.

It is noteworthy, too, that the immutable law which gets into such active operation whenever Labor attempts to gain the smallest concession is invariably suspended when Capital in any shape would be the loser by its existence. The immense standing armies of Europe, for example, exist solely for the benefit of the privileged classes, for to the labourer it really means nothing whether his country is lost or not; his country would be no loss to him under any possible circumstances. But the Capitalist demands that his property shall be defended at an infinitesimal cost, and so the ranks of these armies are filled by a process which outrages all the laws of political economy. Even the cheapest European soldier would probably decline to be speared and prodded and bayoneted and shot and otherwise brutalized and shattered in the innumerable ways incident to his profession for less than 18s. per week, if his wages were left to be fixed by the ordinary market value of labor, and consequently the law of demand and supply is set aside and conscription and forced service take its place. The wages of the Continental soldier is simply the smallest sum which he can be kicked and cajoled into accepting; the wage of the ordinary worker is the smallest amount which he can be starved into accepting. The method of discovering how much the labourer should be paid for his services is strangely akin to the methods by which Truth is brought to light in the Chinese courts of justice. The mandarin of Yun-nan or Shen-see resolves in his own mind what evidence ought to be given under certain circumstances and the required statements are generally forthcoming. The demand for certain facts being first created the supply naturally follows, so long as its witness is bamboozled hard enough. If it were possible for the witness to reverse the order of proceedings, now and then, and bamboozle the judge for a change, that person would doubtless feel that the natural laws of supply and demand had been strangely outraged and placed at defiance, and similarly when Labour for once applies coercion to Capital, after having been itself coerced for centuries the employers' protest against this glaring infringement of the laws of economy is loud and long and intensely indignant.

The theory of the capitalist is that Labour should find its own market value by a system of free and open competition. Capital itself detests open competition. The stock-jobber who makes a career in shares, the broker who protects himself by the rules of the Exchange, from the annoyance of outside rivalry, the lawyer whose gold makes regulations compelling suitors to employ his services at his own valuation in cases where they are entirely superfluous, would all be mad with holy indignation if the rule

which they wish to enforce upon the humble toiler were applied equally to themselves. The clergyman who endeavors to shut out the unlicensed artisan in souls by insisting on the laying on of hands or some similar ceremonial as a preliminary qualification is in the same category with the merchant who combines with his fellow-traders to force up the price of some particular staple. For many months past the Australian shipping trade has been in a state of chaos, because almost every shipowner has been engaged in a frenzied effort to ruin some rival in order that he might be free from competition and in a position to charge the same exorbitant rates which prevailed in the good old past. The physician and the land-boom liar, the Associated Banks and the politician who is protected by a property qualification, are all engaged to-day in an attempt to "corner" some branch of industry and to protect themselves from open competition, and they are all alike busily employed in breaking up the great law of demand and supply. But the effort to make a corner in Labour is a thing which is awful in its ghastly iniquity. Every other section of humanity is forming combinations to plunder the world at large; every one takes all he can get by force and fraud and unholly artifice, and is for ever compounding new schemes to take still more, and all are as insatiable in their demands as the daughters of the horse-leech with the original parent thrown in. But Labour is to take what is given to it and be grateful. The law of demand and supply requires that it should do so, and as Capital has already annexed the earth, how much is left?—*Sunday Bulletin.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

6th August, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.	Wind.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.
Wanchow	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Shanghai	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Amoy	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Swatow	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0

7th August, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.	Wind.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.
Wanchow	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Shanghai	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Amoy	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Swatow	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0
Keelung	SE	80	85	30.0	SE	80	85	30.0

A long hard earthquake and several others were felt in Bolinao between 11 and 12 p.m. on the 5th. Barometer stationary. Gradual gentle for south-east winds. Weather warm, moist and showery. (Issued at 11.35 a.m.) W. DOWSON.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—	Thermometer—

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. current in this Colony, and weighing 7.17 in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 a.m., on MONDAY, the 10th inst.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

C. H. CHAUNCEY,
Colonel,
Chief Paymaster, China.

Her Majesty's Treasury Office,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1083]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIPHONG."

Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARLICK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1085]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE."

Captain Davies, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th inst.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1090]

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. **HONGKONG TRADING CO. LTD.** 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LADIES' OUTFITTERS.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1386]

W. BREWER.

GOOD BOOKS AT POPULAR PRICES.
Universal Instructor, 3 vols. 7/50.
Nuttall's Standard Dictionary 100,000.
References 1/40.
Anderson's Mercantile Letter Writer 1/40.
Artistic Language of Flowers 1/40.
Athletics, by Griffin 3/5.
Lawn Tennis by Wilberforce 3/5.
Rowing and Sculling, by Woodgate 3/5.
Cycling by Griffin 3/5.
Association Football 3/5.
Sagar, a Handbook for Planters and Refiners, by Lock. 18.00
Chamber's Encyclopedia, 6 vols., per vol. 15.00
Chamber's Encyclopedia, 7 vols., per vol. 3.50

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."
A. Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th inst.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabin are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is on board.

For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1084]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.
THE Company's Steamship

"KINTUCK."
W. S. Thomson, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 22nd inst.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARRER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1082]

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"KEENUN"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 8th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARRER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1891. [1073]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.

DURING this and next month members are recommended to practise at the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges—Bisley rules; 500 rounds and one sighting shot at each distance. It is desired that all scores made be sent in to the Secretary. A prize will be given to the compiler of the highest aggregate of not less than 5 practices.

J. ANDERSON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [65]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central [1065]

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR.

4, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [32]

Halls.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
Empress of Japan, Tuesday... 1 Aug. 11th.
Empress of China, Tuesday... 1st Sept.
Empress of India, Tuesday... 1 Sept. 22nd.

THE R. M. S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," 5,900 tons, Captain G. A. Lee, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, with Her Majesty's Mail, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, KOBE, Island Sep, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars)
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

One Way	return.
4 mos.	12 mos.

From Hongkong, First-class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O. **\$225.00**

Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, B.C.	225	338	194
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.			
Portland Ore., San Francisco.			
Banff, Calgary, Alberta	255	383	487
Winnipeg, Man.	275	411	482
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.	285	428	499
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo.	295	443	517
Milwaukee, Wis.	305	458	534
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.			
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.			
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que.	310	465	543
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.			
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa.			
Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.	325	475	560
Halifax, N.S. John, N.B.			
Liverpool and London via Liverpool			
Paris, via Liverpool and London	345	not	issued
Havre, via Liverpool	335	not	issued
Bremen, "	345	not	issued
Hamburg, "	335	not	issued

To Liverpool and London..... 325.00
To Paris and Bremen..... 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg..... 335.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates—

4 months\$137.50
12 months\$193.75
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (on *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Through Tickets (single) for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to points in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue—202 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$84 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tis. 275 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$107 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$100 per share, sales.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$310 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$102 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$33 ex div., per share, sales.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—60 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co's Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$40 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$179 per share, sales.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$88 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$191 per share, ex. div., buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, E—14 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$113 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

Purdon and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$34 per share, buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.

Imuri Mining Co., Limited—\$91 per share, sales and sellers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$82 per share, sellers.

Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$360 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$47 per share, nominal.

Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$9 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$80 ex. div., per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$151 per share, sales.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25 per share, buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Labak Planting Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.

The Jelaba Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$31 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—50 cents per share, sales and sellers.

The Shumee Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$16 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$150 per share, sales and buyers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—£15 buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—60 per cent. dia., sales.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$150 per share, sellers.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/21

Bank Bills, on demand 3/21

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/21

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/21

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/21

ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. 4/06

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 4/13

On India, T. T. 22 1/2

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer *Yongli*, with the French mail of the 10th ult., left Singapore on the 5th instant and may be expected here on the 12th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 18th ult., left Yokohama on the 4th instant and may be expected here on the 9th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arcturion*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 4th instant and may be expected here on the 10th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co's steamer *Empress of India*, left Vancouver on the 29th ultimo for Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Canton* left Shanghai on the morning of the 6th instant and is due here to-morrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Gwadar* left Singapore on the 3rd instant and may be expected here on the 9th.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co's steamer *Opbach*, from London and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 5th instant and may be expected here on the 12th.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co's steamer *Chingwa*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 28th ultimo, and may be considered due at Penang on or about the 15th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Thini* left Bombay on the 31st ultimo and is due here on the 17th instant.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co's steamer *Empress of China* left Liverpool on the 13th ultimo and is due here on the 28th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Shanghai* left Antwerp for this port on the 1st instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CHING-PING, Chinese steamer, 524, H. Crowle, 6th August—Tientsin 30th July, Coal—C. M. S. N. Co.

TRUMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 6th August—Pakhoi and Amoy, and Huhoh 5th, General—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

SWATOW, German steamer, 631, C. Winge, 7th August—Newchwang 31st July, Beans—Melchers & Co.

KWONGSANG, British steamer, 989, W. H. Freeman, 7th August—Chefoo 1st August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. Sellar, 7th August—Canton 7th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 854, H. Brensen, 7th August—Whampoa 7th August, General—Melchers & Co.

PRUSSIAN, German steamer, 2,572, W. Helm, 7th August—Bremen 25th June, Genoa 6th July, Port Said 13th, Aden 19th, Colombo 26th, and Singapore 2nd August, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, F. Raben, 7th August—Manila 5th August, General—Wiel & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Fidello, German steamer, for Chefoo.

Hallong, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

Namchow, British steamer, for Amoy.

Triumph, German steamer, for Huhoh.

Doris, German steamer, for Hong-cobc Bay.

Telemachus, British steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

August 6, *Lyris-moon*, German str., for Canton.

August 6, *Ningchow*, British steamer, for Singapore.

August 6, *Libella*, British steamer, for Canton.

August 7, *Ching-ping*, Chinese str., for Canton.

August 7, *Sondick Phra Nang*, British str., for Saigon.

August 7, *Hallong*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

August 7, *Monksaton*, British str., for Saigon.

August 7, *Tucon*, British str., for Amoy, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per *Ching-ping*, str., from Tientsin—15 Chinese.

Per *Triumph*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—144 Chinese.

Per *Prussian*, str., from Bremen, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. Wendt, Mrs. von Fries, Messrs. F. Danemann, T. McDouglas, Flüger, F. von Gruttschberg, Spandaw, Löhlein, P. Edders, and 181 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Hallong*, str., for Swatow, &c.—200 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Fidello*, str., for Chefoo—10 Chinese.

Per *Triumph*, str., for Huhoh—100 Chinese.

Per *Namchow*, str., for Amoy—300 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Kwongsang* reports that she left Chefoo on the 1st instant. From Chefoo to Saddle Islands had strong north-west to north winds with heavy easterly sea; thence to port had variable winds and fine weather throughout. Passed the steamships *Pickel*, *Whampoa*, *Kaimun* and *Maria*, all between Turnabout and Lammoocks.

The German steamship *Prussian* reports that she left Bremen on the 25th June, Genoa on the 6th ultimo, Port Said on the 13th, Aden on the 19th, Colombo on the 26th, arrived at Singapore on the 1st instant, left again on the 2nd at 6 a.m. and arrived here this morning. From Singapore had good weather and light to fresh southerly winds with rain squalls.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki—Per *General Warden* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per *Prussian* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay—Per *Leopard* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta—Per *Wingwing* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide—Per *Catharine* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila—Per *Zafra* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai and Tientsin—Per *Ching-ping* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon—Per *Amoy* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Huhoh and Halphong—Per *Della* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok—Per *Chowya* on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay—Per *Bingoo* on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of Japan* on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco—Per *Galle* on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 9.30 P.M.

For Singapore—Per *Lydia* on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, &c. Madras and Mauritius—Per *Satania* on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AMROG, German steamer, 771, C. G. Kreider, 3rd August—Saloon 29th July, Rice—Wiel & Co.

AMPER HAD, British steamer, 1,399, J. B. Ross, 4th August—Whampoa 4th Aug, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BRADDO, Italian steamer, 1,499, L. Baccinelli, 4th August—Bombay 18th July, and Singapore 26th, General—Calloway & Co.

CARTERTON, British steamer, 1,480, J. W. B. Danks, 25th July—Sydney 1st July, Moreton Bay 3rd, Cleveland Bay 6th, Cooktown 7th, Thursday Island 9th, and Port Darwin 16th, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CROWFA, British steamer, 1,057, F. W. Phillips, 4th August—Bangkok and Koh-chang, 25th July, General—Yusuf Ali & Co.

CHUANG, German steamer, 623, W. Wendi, 5th August—Whampoa 5th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

COSMOPOLIT, German str., 551, Schaefer, 6th August—Cebu 1st August, Sugar—Wiel & Co.

DELTA, French steamer, 717, Abbal, 5th August—Halphong 7th August, General—Messageries Maritimes.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British steamer, 5,000, Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., 21st July—Vancouver 1st July, Yokohama 14th, Kobe 16th, and Woorang 19th, General—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Least, Wm. G. Conley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.

FREYA, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 24th July—Pakhoi 21st July, and Huhoh 23rd, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GLARUS, British steamer, 4,209, W. G. Pearce, 31st July—San Francisco 7th July, and Yokohama 25th, Mails and General—O. & S. S. N. Co.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 3,020, B. Blanke, 28th July—Yokohama 19th July, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.

HAYTAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 6th August—Poochow 31st July, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, General—D. Laprak & Co.

HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 985, J. Bruhn, 31st July—Whampoa 31st July, General—Wiel & Co.

LOMBARDY, British steamer, 1,570, Francis Cole, 25th July—Bombay 6th July, and Singapore 20th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,456, Fraser, 4th August—Barrow 4th June, and Singapore 23rd July, Ralls—Government.

NAMCHOW, British steamer, 1,109, Colonna, 6th August—Singapore 1st August, General—Chinese.

PILOT FIVE, British steamer, 161, A. Stapan—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PRERIO, German steamer, 653, J. Jensen, 31st July—Toron 28th July, General—Chinese.

SIEKIN, British steamer, 835, E. F. Stowell, 6th August—Saloon 2nd August, Rice—Kia Tye Loong.

TELMACHUS, British steamer, 1,397, H. Jones, 6th August—Liverpool 26th June, and Singapore 31st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,376, F. H. Seymour, 3rd August—Yokohama 25th July, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

WINGANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 1st August—Calcutta 16th July, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 25th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ZAFRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 3rd August—Manila 31st July, General—Shevan & Co.

RAILING VESSELS.

ALTAIR, British bark, 399, T. Munro, 1st Aug.—Tamsui 22nd July, Camphor and Ballast—Wiel & Co.

AMPHITRITE, British ship, 1,685, C. A. Anderson, 21st July—Cardiff 13th April, Coals—Wiel & Co.

CALIBURO, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June—New York 23rd January, Petroleum—Russell & Co.

CAMARA, British ship, 1,489, J. J. Dexter, 21st July—Shanghai 17th July, General—Carlowitz & Co.

CARL FRIEDRICH, German ship, 2,040, H. Füllrich, 5th July—Cardiff 21st March, Coals—Melchers & Co.

ELKLOON, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Sze-chow's Island—Chinese Customs.

ESCOOT, American bark, 634, Waterhouse, 22nd July—Rajah 12th July, Timber—Captain.

ISAC RENO, American ship, 1,480, F. D. Waldo, 25th May—New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.

JESONDA, German bark, 883, Aug. Oesselmann, 25th July—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th May, Coals—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

KITTY, British bark, 803, Wilson, 21st July—Singapore 7th July, Timber—D. Musso.

MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Oloneo, 9th July—Manila 18th June, Ballast—Master.

MONTIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June—New York 2nd Feb., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PORTLAND LLOYDS, American bark, 1,180, A. H. Forbes, 15th July—New York 16th March, Petroleum—Shevan & Co.

STANFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July—Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast—Captain.

TROOP, British ship, 1,576, D. W. Corning, 4th August—Cardiff 23rd April, Coal—Government.

XENIA, American bark, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coals—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fathah, British steamer, 2,260, W. J. Raby, 4th August—Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.

Huangshan, British steamer, 1,055, Brock—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,577, G. B. Lefavour—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 350, Holmes—China Merchants S. N. Co.

Ku-chang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kwang-chow, British steamer, 218, T. A. Webster—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-yan, Chinese steamer, 1,020, Knights—C. M. S. N. Co.

Pack, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavers—Joh. Kee.

Pawan, British steamer, 1,590, S. W. Goggia—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Tai-on, British steamer, 728, Colejohn—China.

White Cloud, British steamer, 327, A. Cruickshank—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

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